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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

The Clairvoyant Eye of the First Assistant Secretary of State.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer, a candid newspaper, imputes directly to Assistant Secretary Francis B. Loomis the responsibility for those troubles arising which must have borne so heavily on Secretary Hay's overtaxed endurance. This is what our contemporary says:

" It is known, though not officially, that the amazing ' protocol ' of Jan. 20, which was resented by the country and later repudiated by the State Department itself, was the work of Mr. Loomis, in whose hands, owing to the illness of Mr. HAY and the pressure upon him of other business, the Santo Domingo matter had been left. Later Mr. LOOMIS atili while acting Secretary of State, came out in a public statement in which he practically admitted that it was the Administration's purpose to proceed under this agreement to administer the finances of the black republic without waiting for the approval of the United States Senate or the Dominican Congress. Thus a bad matter was made worse, and Secretary Har only recently was obliged to declare that this Government had no such intention, thus flatly contradicting his subordinate."

We do not care just now to express any opinion as to the accuracy of the foregoing statement that the now celebrated "high official of the State Department" is none other than the Hon. FRANCIS B. LOOMIS. We may, however, be permitted to indulge in speculation about the origin of the theory upon which the Santo Domingo policy was based, namely, that prompt, if irregular, action was required in Santo Domingo to avert war with some European Power for the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. LOOMIS seems to Have a vision that pierces the gloom of the future as easily as a Mauser bullet makes its way through in advance of general information the dire possibilities of international strife. It may be remembered that it was Mr. LOOMIS who, about fifteen months ago, startled the country with this thrilling description of the perils we escaped because the Administration lost no time in its proper and expedient recognition of the Panama Republic:

"The moment that the cables flashed from Bogota to Paris the astounding news that the extension of the French concession was cancelled, a French squadron from Martinique would have borne down upon the Isthmus, and perhaps landed marines at Colon and sent them across the Isthmus to Panams and along the line of the canal to protect the Interests and property of French citizens. There would, in all probability, have been an armed conflict between France and Colombia, or France at least would have felt herself compelled to hold the Isthmus for a long period. This would have wrought immediately and polgnantly upon the sensibilities of the American people in respect to the Monroe Doctrine, and we should no doubt have found ourselves viewing France with annoying apprehension. The French warships might easily have been folama, like the Balkan States, might well have been expected to furnish the spark to set half the world in flames."

The picture, to say the least, was of the kind commonly spoken of as lurid. Mr. LOOMIS'S chapter of aborted history was delivered by him on Dec. 15, 1903, in the form of an after dinner speech to the peaceable Quill Club of this town. Among the guests who listened to the revelation was Mr. BUNAU-VARILLA, to whose efforts more than to any other one cause this country owes its acquisition of the Panama franchise and property. How that sophisticated but friendly Frenchman must have trembled at the thought that the country which he so highly esteems had so narrowly escaped a situation imperilling its relations with that other republic which he so fondly loves!

Are there many other points on the Monroe Doctrine map besides Panama and Santo Domingo where Assistant Secretary Loomis's clairvoyant eye discerns the slumbering spark that may set half the world in flames?

The more we contemplate Assistant Secretary Loomis as a diplomat in the subjunctive mood, the more we dwell upon his abilities as a seer and a rhetorician, the better satisfied we are with the sensible arrangement by which important matters of international policy will be supervised, during Mr. HAY's absence this spring, by the mature and tranquil mind of the present Secretary of War.

Recommendations of the Nine.

More important than all the other recommendations made by the committee of nine is its plan for the separation of the "constabulary" duties of the Police Department from some of those which are described as "detective." The committee believes that by placing upon an independent bureau of the department the responsibility for the enforcement of the laws regulating the liquor traffic and prohibiting gaming and prostitution, and by relieving completely the precinct officers and patrolmen of power over such matters, the opportunities for blackmail and oppression now open to every member of the force would be narrowed substantially, to the great improvement of police morals and discipline.

The "vice bureau" of the department would be under the constant and immediate supervision of the Commissioner himself, and thus there would be small opportunity on his part for ignorance of corruption among its employees. Responsibility for the existence of illegal resorts would be centralized, and intelligent cooperation to bring about their suppression would be possible. The attention of patrolmen and precinct captains and members of their staffs would not be diverted from ordinary police has been transplanted to the Corean duties, and their entire time could be and Manchurian mainland that the It has chosen Republican or Democratic

given to the preservation of the public temporary interruption of sea communipeace, if the committee's plan worked well. Moreover, the committee says:

"The present system has developed a tendency (in the Police Department) to resort to lawless methods. It has become a common practice to make arrests without warrants, not only when no crime has been committed in the presence of the officer making the arrest, but when there is no reason for belief that a crime has been committed Domiciliary visits by the police without warrant are not recognized by the law of the land."

The important question is whether a division of responsibility such as is suggested by the committee would be successful in operation. That can be answered only by the fair trial of the scheme, and the strongest argument in favor of giving it a trial is the lack of good results that has marked the operation of the system now in force.

There is very general dissatisfaction with the present methods of enforcing the liquor laws, anti-gambling statutes and similar enactments of the Legislature, which involve many illegal acts on the part of the police, as the committee points out. It is impossible, probably, out of premature enterprise and mys- to enforce these laws in a manner that terious diplomacy in Santo Domingo will please every one. Probably no system could produce wider discontent among all classes than the present one, however, and on the principle that any change must be a change for the better, the committee's recommendation is worth putting into effect for a limited period at least.

The Fatal Surplus.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune refers, not unsympathetically, to the Indiana embarrassment of political riches:

"There is a strong suspicion here that Indiana may have two Presidential candidates within the next two or three years. Senator BEVERIDGE always has laughed at the idea, but there has been some suspicious activity among his friends since the election, and some of them say he will be in the field when the primaries are held in Indiana, and will contest with FAIRBANKS for control of the State delegation. By that time Senator BEVERIDGE will be in his forty-sixth year."

In his forty-sixth year! Old Time will still be flying; but it is hard to think of the Hon. ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE, 80 active, eager, exuberant, bounding forward in immortal youth, as reaching even the tempered venerability of fortyfive. Mr. FAIRBANKS is less than ten years and five mouths older, and should be in his flower in 1908.

The correspondent holds the theory, however, that "the precedent set by ROOSEVELT necessarily will be favorable fog. He detects at long range and far to BEVERIDGE." Besides, Mr. BEVER-IDGE is in the Senate, speaking and doing, whereas Mr. FAIRBANKS has to be con tent with silent and statuesque dignity; and the younger man's "gifts of good oratory and good sense are likely to keep him in the public eye.

It is the curse of Indiana that she is prolific in genius of all sorts. Her poets, her novelists, her statesmen are many. There is no central sun for all those planets. So it may be that these dark vaticinations will be fulfilled and the

Skyscraper statesman and the Grand Young Man will neutralize each other. Mr. BEVERIDGE cannot be beaten save by the impenetrability of space; and we dare say he'll make that mighty uncom-

fortable before he gets through with it. The Philippines and Japan.

Something like a sensation has been caused by the assertion, zealously circulated by pro-Russian newspapers and | to exclude colored players. attributed to Mr. Hull, lately chairman | So he parried an unfair blow. Now he lowed by those of England and Holland: and Pan- of the House Committee on Military has risen above partisanship into a purer Affairs, that the motto of the Japanese is | air. His one theme is "race suicide." sia from Manchuria they will take measures to expel the United States from the divert our sympathies from Japan to Russia by such a bugaboo. The Tokio Government has done nothing since the overthrow of the Shogunate that warrants us in thinking it capable of such an act of folly. The project imputed to it, however, would be worse than foolish; it would be suicidal.

> It is true that there are two superficial reasons, one ethnical, the other geographical, for supposing that the Japanese might under certain circumstances, such, for instance, as a voluntary cession on our part, like to annex the Philippines. The Tagals, the Visayas, the Moros, and in fact all the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago except the Negrito aborigines, are of Malay stock, and there is undoubtedly a Malavan element in the composite population of Japan, although this is preponderantly Mongol. Of the successive invasions by which the hairy autochthones of the Japanese insular group were exterminated, or absorbed, or expelled to the northern island of Yezo, most came from Corea; but one at least came from the south, and seems to have been an outflow of the prehistoric, transmarine expansion of the Malay race. It is also true that the Philippines constitute an important link in the insular chain which girdles the Asiatic mainland, from Saghalien to Borneo, and of most of which Japan is mistress since her acquisition

of the Loochow Islands and Formosa. The territorial gains, however, really coveted by the Mikado's advisers as the prizes of their victory over China were not insular, but continental. They would have sacrificed many a Formosa had they been permitted to keep the Liaotung peninsula. The earth hunger of the Japanese points in the direction whence their written language, their arts and their religion were derived. Not only historical associations but physical aptitudes and habits impel them to seek aggrandizement, not in the tropics or sub-tropics, but in the temperate zone. Corea and Manchuria constitute the natural and congenial outlets for their surplus population. In that direction only an illimitable horizon is opened to Japanese ambition. For Japan, as for Europe, the star of empire westward takes its way. Heirs of Chinese civilization, the Japanese dream of becoming the rulers and redeemers of

Cathay. That dream can never be fulfilled until so large a part of the Japanese people

ation with the island monarchy would not be necessarily fatal to projects of further continental conquest. Nobody knows better than the Mikado's counsellors that, owing to its comparatively limited financial resources, their country can never hope to have a navy able to face a hostile combination of the great maritime Powers. It was by such a combination that they were forced to surrender the Liaotung peninsula, and had not the alliance with Great Britain rendered a second combination of the kind impracticable at the present time they never would have ventured to confront the Russians in Manchuria. It is, and is likely to remain for generations, a cardinal maxim of Tokio statecraft to avoid with the utmost wariness acts calculated to provoke the formation of an inimical coalition on the part of European and American navies. Such a coalition would be inevitable and spontaneous if Japan, by threatening the Philippines, should cause Great Britain to apprehend the loss of Wei-Hai-Wei and Hong Kong, Germany to fear the seizure of Kiaochau, and France to tremble for Indo-China. In the eyes of intelligent Japanese the Asiatic possessions of the great naval Powers, and especially those of the United States and Great Britain, are and must long be taboo. Only Russia is vulnerable: and that even Russia would cease to be if she could manage to create a colossal and efficient navy.

Japan being an island empire, circumspection is imposed upon her by the law of self-preservation. She must conciliate in order to survive. Without some outlets for expansion under propitious conditions of climate and soil her distended population would soon be stifled in its contracted home. To secure and keep open such outlets unbroken control of the Strait of Corea must be maintained for many genera-

A century or two hence, when possibly a greater Japan shall have arisen on the Asiatic continent, as a greater England has arisen in the Western Hemisphere, and when perhaps a Japanese shall have succeeded the Manchu dynasty at Pekin. Europeans may be quietly shouldered out of such Asiatic oigns of vantage as can be reached by land. The fate which has befallen the Russians in Manchuria may one day overtake the French in Indo-China and the Germans at Kiaochau. Even then Hong Kong will be safe and the Philippines defensible, for never will the sea power of Japan be able to cope with the united navies of the English speak-

The Greatest of Baseball Statesmen.

We speak to those fit and seasoned souls that were initiated into the mystery of baseball in the great days of the Mutuals and Athletics, when the Haymakers drank delight of battle with their peers, far on the ringing plains of Troy, N. Y.-days of hot raps and high scores. To such philosophers, the Hon. ADRIAN CONSTANTINE ANSON is more or less of a tender juvenal, still. Yet they take a friendly interest in his political ambitions. Indeed, his present canvass for City Clerk of Chicago must commend him to all the admirers of diplomatic, astute and neat political games.

The enemy swore that he had "drawn the color line" in his field days. His old players rallied around him. They confessed that their prejudice had forced him

"Asia for the Asiatics," and that when He leaves to other orators questions of they have completed the exclusion of Rus- municipal ownership of street cars and other public utilities. He celebrates himself and his associates on the Demo-Philippines. It will not be possible to cratic ticket for their large ownership of public and private utilities of nobler sort:

> "There is Judge DUNNE. He has ten children. I have four. Mr. MOAE has five children and BLOCKI has one. That makes a good total for four men running on one ticket. A showing like that ought to satisfy President ROOSEVELT."

> Catching the Ansonian idea hot off the bat, the Democratic literary bureau is filling the town with beautiful domestic genre, labelled "Gon Bless Our Home."

> The Hon. ADRIAN CONSTANTINE ANSON is worthy of his high old Roman names. He plays politics as well as he played ball

Vociferous winter has gone. Blossoming spring is nodding good morning. Flowering summer with its radiant and beaming welcome is at hand. Moody and hypochondriacal autumn will trot in at the appointed time, to be followed by bawling winter again.

Meantime, some politicians, Republicans and Democrats, will discuss gas and peanuts. Others in the two camps will furnish unlustrous views as to grease and groceries.

And, amid all the talk, vigilant citizens of New York city will scrutinize the futile game, "How to put McCLELLAN

No State in the country has been so coninuously and so persistently "saved" as Island. In Providence very recently a Citizens' Union of aroused electors was organized, having for its avowed object "the restoration of a republican form of Government to Rhode Island, now ruled by an oligarchy."

It is only a few years since the complete political destruction of Rhode Island was predicted as one of the results of the "voting of mill hands in squads by overseers and foremen." A league was organized to put a stop to this by the adoption of a secret ballot law. It was adopted, but without any appreciable change in the party divisions of the voters.

Then the existing "property qualifica-tion" in suffrage in Rhode Island was discovered to be the real cause of its political woes, and a league was organized to put an end to that. An end was put by the adoption of a constitutional amendment, but no visible change either in the party divisions or in the acknowledged leaders in Rhode Island followed.

Now, where leagues have failed, a union is organized. A republican form of government must be restored; Rhode Island must be "saved."

From what? It is one of the most progressive, prosperous and enlightened of the small States in the country. The thrift and skill of its inhabitants are remarkable.

has favored. It has had conservatives

in office like DYER; it has had GARVIN. From ANTHONY to ALDRICH its interests have been brilliantly and effectively served at Washington by men exercising as much influence as the representatives of a great State. Its administration has been enlightened; its oredit is unchallenged; its treasury full and its people prosperous.

Why does Rhode Island constantly need to be "saved"?

The superintendent and assistant superntendent of street cleaning of Cleveland were standing in front of the City Hall, discussing city business." Along comes a patrolman. "Move on!" The two conrsers refuse to move on. They tell the patrolman that they are engaged "in the performance of their duty." Of course, he is inexorable. They have committed the unpardonable sin against the police. They have "talked back." They get a ride in a patrol wagon. Now a member of the Board of Safety utters this foolish " There is no law to prevent a man from ' sassing

The law of laws, the primary commandnent and prohibition, the heart of the code for policemen is: "Thou shalt not talk back!" Nobody can have any sympathy for those Cleveland officials. Policemen are tolerant of much. Many wrongs they can forgive. Many derelictions a wise charity, a large view of human nature, will not let them see. But "to talk back" hurts their holiest feelings, stirs the deepest foundations of their natures, and invites

French interests are certainly predominant in Morocco. We recently sent some warships to Tangier and withdrew them in the most gentlemanly manner when the job was done.

the club.

WOMAN.

Is She Really Useless Outside the Home and the School? west

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SEN of March 18 James Clancy announces that "outside of the schoolroom and the home" he "does not know of any sphere in which woman's activities could be utilized with advantage to society and the world at large," and declares that in saying this he merely "echoes the opinions of great writers and men and women of experience

Although only a meek and humble observer, knowing little except how to "cook, sew and make beds," as Mr. Clancy thinks club women generally do not, I like to pick up a few scraps of information here and there from the su-perior sex when they will deign to enlighten our ignorance as to the proper employment of our activities, and should be glad to learn from Mr. Clancy if he considers it a great disadvantage to society that women have of late years taken up such occupations as that of nursing in hospitals and armies. Would it be better for the world to send them all home and have their places taken by men? Then there are the girls at work in department stores, telephone offices, millinery and dressmaking establishments, bake shops, tc. 'hould they be restrained from such work? I notice that in the shops I visit in New York, both large and small, I am apt to encounter women as clerks and cashiers. Even in churches women are admitted on week days to sweep and dust the sacred edices. When I see the large number of women, ild and young, who earn a living in these ways, wonder if confining them all to the "school-room and the home," as Mr. Clancy suggests, would not be attended with two difficulties. Would the supply of boys and men to take of nursing in hospitals and armies.

ould not be attended with two difficulties, ould the supply of boys and men to take r places be sufficient without removing from gainful occupations where their prior strength or ability now finds a more renial field and is of greater use to "sor and the world at large" than if they aced women in these more poorly paid treouters. ciety and the world at large than if they replaced women in these more poorly paid lines requiring less skill and strength?

In what way could there many thousand women gain an honest living, if they were turned out? The scholrooms are already full of them. They are quite apt to follow their natural instincts and take to the home when offered, but it would be rather a delicate matter for them to force an entrance, if restricted to the two occurations menlaw. have taken

The Mormons think they have taken a great step toward solving this problem. So do the Turks. Perhaps they have. I should be glad of a little light on the subject.

NEW YORK, March 20.

Parcels Post and Express Company.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A spot on a tag attached to a parcel mailed in London some three weeks ago bears evidence that stamps had been removed from said tag. The parcel reached ne through the American and New York and Bosn express companies. Written on the tag was la P. Post." W. E. Osgoop. EAST MILTON, Mass., March 18.

Several correspondents of THE SUN have called attention to similar incidents. The British Post Office Department has a contract with the American Express Company under which packages intrusted to the Post Office England are delivered in this country by the express company, and the Post Office distributes matter forwarded from the United States by the company. This cooperation would be unnecessary if our Post Office maintained a modern parcels post system.

Mysteries of the Beverage Trade.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Your issue of March 17 records Dr. Wiley's report on some Sauterne wine which he had analyzed, and which to be falsely labelled. Tenth avenue whiskey" was shown up after many of its victim had died, and it seems impossible to buy any whis key or other liquor that has not been adulterated.

blended" or otherwise sophisticated.

Doubtless our prohibition friends would not rote for any measure that would send to give the public pure alcoholic drinks, but how about the non-alcoholic grape juice? According to TER EVENING SUN of March 14, one of the tenants of a enement house in Allen street said that he "manu tured grape juice in the front room of his apari-

It would be interesting to know how he manuured the article and whether he grew the grapes in the back yard of the tenement, season especially this would be impossible manufacturing process would seem, without further explanation, to be simply a matter of watering and E. E. TREPOLPES

NEW YORK, March 20. A Mother of Two to the President.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Another woman rould like to protest against President Roosevelt's views on marriage and the home. They seem to me capable of pleasing only those self-complacent mothers of seven to ten sickly and neglected offspring, direct from the Lord. Quality not quantity is what the world needs for progress, and qual-ity is not born of poverty and ignorance, condi-tions generally incidental with overproduction. Russia is a fair example of mere breeding without thought of the morrow. For parents to bring into existence immortal souls on the "root, hog, or die" theory, and with no more responsibility than the family cat, seems to me little short of criminal. Nay, it is criminal, for our juvenile asylums, reformatories and prisons swarm with the product of the unthinking, brutelike masses.

Since one man with brain and moral fibre can quell a mob, I think there is no danger of our be-coming extinct as a nation. We could spare some of the floteam with actual gain to the country MONTCLAIR, March 20. MOTHER OF TWO.

Butterfly's Keen Discernment.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While I was visiting a farm in Dutchess county last summer a peculiar incident occurred. There were a number of strict church members, and one man who prosed nature as his church, among the visitors One beautiful sunny day the nature man said.
"This beats going to church!"

Then a large black and yellow butterfly alighted

on his shoulder. He put his finger up to brush it off.
To his surprise it took a strong hold of his forefinger. He started around among the visitors
poking his finger at them, the butterfly still hanging on for dear life. Some of the women folks took it, but it immediately flew back and settled on the nature man's mustache, where it stayed for a minute and then settled on his breast,

It hung around the party for about twenty min-utes, then took wing and that was the last seen of ft. Has any of THE SUM readers a theory? RROUGLEN, March 18. W. ANDREWS.

Analysis of the Present Condition of the

Nation's Purchase Account. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Though February was a short month, our imports exceeded \$103,000,000. That is the largest total for any month in the history of American commerce. April, 1897, when goods were rushed in to escape the expected Dingley tariff, reached \$101,322,000, the next largest month. This rush began as soon as it was known that President McKinley would call the extra session of Congress to frame

From \$68,000,000 in February, 1900. imports have steadily increased each February (except February, 1901), till the large total, \$103,057,000, of last month was reached. For the eight months ended February, 1900, the total was \$553,000,000, and so on (except 1901, eight months) up to \$728,989,000 for the

months, the increase is \$75,000,000. This constant increase in imports might

eight months just closed. Over 1904, eight

This constant increase in imports might be alarming were it not for two good reasons: First, the continuous and heavy increase in our population from immigration and from natural causes.

Secondly, the constant and growing activity of our manufacturing industries.

As confirmatory of the first of these two good reasons it may be noted that for the seven months ended January—the details to the end of February are not yet available—we imported \$17,000,000 worth more of coffee and \$14,000,000 worth more of sugar.

In testimony to the soundness of the second reason is the fact that for the seven months ending with January there was a large increase in our import of manufacturers' materials. This increase was chiefly made up of india rubber, \$8,000,000 in certain other articles used by manufacturers. The total increase in manufacturers materials imported was about \$33,000,000.

Bureau of Statistics figures are quoted Bureau of Statistics figures are quoted

Our Exports Still Decreasing

It is discouraging, however, that our exports continue to decrease. Not but that there is a wide margin yet (\$281,000,000 for the eight months ended February) between us and an unfavorable balance of trade. Still, the movement is the wrong way. The total for the eight months just closed is \$112,000,000 short of the preceding similar period, and \$20,000,000 short of the similar period before Compared with our record export year, 1901, we are \$211,000,000 short. In fact, February, 1905, gave us a smaller excess of exports over imports than did any month since June, 1897.

exports over imports than did any month aince June, 1897.

Comparing eight months of 1903 with eight months of 1904, the export drop from \$1,047,000,000 to \$1,010,000,000, there is a loss of \$37,000,000. This loss was mainly in the reduced price for cotton and the lessened shipments of wheat and wheat flour, and breadstuffs generally. In cotton alone the loss was \$28,000,000, and in breadstuffs, \$52,000,000, a total loss in these two items of \$80,000,000. In other lines of exports there were a good many respectable increases, particularly in manufactures. In that interesting and profitable division there was an increase of \$52,000,000 for the seven months ended January, 1963. Details of the Bureau of Statistics records for February are not yet completely footed up, but the indications are that the falling off in cotton and breadstuffs continued, while other lines of export kept up, and some increased.

and some increased.

More American business activity, more studying of the wants and preferences of foreign buyers, a careful relaxation of credits, more "Yankee drummers," and more ships are badly needed in our export business.

WALTER J. BALLARD.

SCHENECTADY, March 20.

SCHENECTADY, March 20

The Beaten Soldier. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From the general tenor of the official and press news concerning the movements of the Russian army since Saturday, it would appea that Gen. Linievitch is getting his army into shape again. This must be no easy matter, if the descriptions given of its condition and the circumstances of the retreat from Mukden are to be credited.

A short time ago a German military writer who was with Kuropatkin at Liaoyang stated in the Militarwochenblatt that whenever the truth was made known as to with how small a force he fought a greatly superior Japanese army and covered his retreat, the world would be amazed at the failure of the Japaese to accomplish his complete destru With regard to the real causes of Kuropatkin's defeat in the present case, the causes assigned for it are innumerable, but the main one appears to have been deficient or erroneous nformation as to the Japanese numbers and movements, that occasioned confusion in every direction. Thus Tieling appears to have been precipitately abandoned, necessitating the evacuation of Kaiyuan, twenty

miles further north, on Saturday. The Japanese paper Asahi, probably on good authority, states what I ventured to hint at the other day, that the Russian army now concentrating at Ku the junction of the railway to Kirin, with the intention of presenting a new front to the Japanese advance. From Gen. Linievitch's despatch in this morning's Sun he to be keeping a close watch on the Japanese movements up the Sinmintun road on his right flank to the railway junction for Kirin at Kuangchengtsi, as he speaks of their cav-alry having occupied Fakumen, west of Tieling, and appearing at Kaotatse, further north and to the west of Kaiyuan. The situation again becomes interesting, as with the reenforcements sent to him from Harbin he may be able to fight a delaying action and gain time for the arrival of the fresh troops

now on their way from Russia. To the Japanese it is of the utmost importance to be established on the Sungar before the navigation opens, about the end of next month or beginning of May, the country roads will be mere mud tracks. For this reason they will probably first make for Kirin, toward which there is reason to believe Gen. Kawamura is marching through the mountains east of the railway and the

Imperial Highway. As to Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron a correspondent in Holland informs me that the Dutch Government has given instruc-tions to its authorities in the Dutch East Indies to observe the strictest neutrality to ward the ships of both belligerents in their territorial waters, even to the extent of using force should either side violate or attempt to evade the laws of neutrality. The Dutch Government is said to be particularly nervous over the general situation, having in mind the way in which Holland lost its South African colony finally and Java temporarily during the Napoleonio wars.

NEW YORK, March 20.

Things Japanese. It is interesting to learn that Gen. Nogi and Gen. Euroki are members of the Presbyterian Church, and that Field Marshal Oyama's wife is also a member in good standing of that denomina

Admiral Togo is a Roman Catholic Other instances of high Japanese officials being Christians might be noted. No country in the world possesses to-day a larger measure of religious liberty than does Japan. That is one of the secrets of her success and progress during these latter years. Japanese shipping tonnage passed from 138,000

tons in 1890 to 800,000 tons in 1903. Japan has 858 technical schools. The Govern ment runs nine of these; 795 are supported by local authorities, and \$1 are private establishments. The total includes three institutes established by the Government for the training of teachers in technical schools. But the Japanese do not depend on schools, colleges and universities as the only—or the chief—means of educating men to advance the welfare of the Empire. They have the habit of sending their best men— They students, professors, manufacturers and mer-chants—to the various countries in the search for knowledge and experience.

Day after day Japan is an object lesson to the

The Circus. When the elephants are marchine And the band begins to play: When the noble pawing chargers Prance along the sawdust way

When the airy fairy ladies
Through the hoops of paper fit; When the clowns begin exchanging Their excruciating wit; When the spangled flying wonder Hangs suspended in the air; When the mighty roaring lion is confronted in his lair.

Then must I a freckled urchin To the circus take with me. 'Tis the fortieth he's witnessed-He's the boy I used to be. McLANDEUR

OUR IMPORTS STILL GROWING. OUR TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA. WASHINGTON, March 20 .- Our exports to South Africa for the last three calendar

years have been as follows: 1909..... 27,744,148 16,480,063 Beginning with 1895 that corner of the manifested an increasing disposition to purchase American products. Our sales for the fiscal year 1895 were \$5,203,-378. For the fiscal year 1900 they were chief protector. Gov. Higgins said: \$16,269,482. This doubled during the following years, but the record has now dropped back. A few articles have fairly held their own and a few show a modest increase. But none of these are items of large im-

portance. The falling off in most lines is

marked and in many it is heavy. The fol-

lowing may be given as indicative of the

course of trade. The figures are for cal-Agricultural implements. \$1.020,063 \$465,798 Wheat flour 1,973,725 6,240 48.384 Clocks, watches, &c. Electrical appliances ... 694,437 Bullders' hardware . 1,080,665 443,431 Hog products ... 1.212,872 Furniture ... 885.134 356.077

The articles holding their own or showng increase are cotton cloth, electrical machinery, locomotives, sole leather, cottonseed oil, mineral oil, paper, fresh beef, sugar and tobacco.

To some extent this trade decadence is attributable to local conditions. Immediately after the close of the war large quantities of merchandise came to South Africa in anticipation of a trade boom whose force was greatly overestimated. The result was a considerable overstocking by local merchants. The total import trade shows a fall of about 30 per cent. for the year. But the falling off of American

trade is about 40 per cent. The present indications point to an early reaction and an increased importation. The mines of the Transvaal are now restored to their ants-war activities, and the Orange River Colony, Natal and Cape Colony should now show a steady improvement in trade conditions. The normal volume of import trade for British South Africa at the present time may be estimated at a little more than \$200,000,000 a year, with a tendency to steady increase from year to year. The American slice of that is far too small. There are many lines in which our sales should and might be increased notwithstanding the British preference in customs dues.

Commenting on this point, Mr. Joseph E. Proffit, American Consul at Pretoria,

American exporters may expect to find increased markets here for a great many lines, chief among which may be mentioned machinery of all kinds. tramway materials, boots and shoes, bats and caps, groceries, tinned goods, furniture, agricultural im-plements, electric supplies and glassware.

To speak frankly, our exporters have not pro-ceeded in the proper manner to capture their fair share of the trade. Many of them send representatives to South Africa who are content to go back home with good orders, trusting that the goods once introduced will in future sell themselves. The idea is erroneous. The trade must be lived with. Representatives must be constantly here. lest they find themselves supplanted in the favor of the South African merchant. The English and German houses have in many instances adopted the plan of joining together and sending a common representative whose duty it is to push several different lines. The cost of maintaining a representation is thus lessened, and their wares are kept always before the eyes of the local buyer. The method has proved very effective, and the example

might well be followed by our American houses. Sooner or later, persistent reiteration of the assertion that Americans can get foreign business whenever they will go after it in a business way will have its effect on our export sales.

COLOMBIA AND VENEZUELA. No Aid for Rebels Against Castro From

Reyes's Government. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sen of March 18 you print a telegraphic despatch from Washington, in which it is alleged that the reason President Castro of Vene-zuela will not receive Gen. Callero as Colombian Minister to Caracas is because of the alleged help that Callero gave to the Venezuelan revolutionists and their leader. Gen. Matos, when he (Callero) was Secretary

of the Colombian legation in London. The same despatch further says that Gen. Matos is at present at Bogota, the capital of Colombia, obtaining Gen. Reyes's help, or that of his Government, in order to start a revoluagainst President Castro. Allow me to give a flat denial to such misepresentation of the truth. In the first clace, the name of the Colombian Minister Venezuela is not Callero; his right name is icas Caballero. He has never been in

London, and the only diplomatic position ne had ever held before being appointed Minister to Venezuela was that of Counsel of Legation when Gen. Reyes came to this country on an important mission when the cession of Panama from Colombia took It is true that Gen. Matos is and has been

for some time living in Bogota; it is also true that he is a personal friend of President Rafael Reyes. I was myself introduced to him by the latter on the very day he was elected First Magistrate of my country: but it is absolutely false that Gen. Reyes or the Colom-

First Magistrate of my country: but it is absolutely false that Gen. Reyes or the Colombian Government will or would eventually give Matos any help whatever in his plottings against President Castro.

Gen. Reyes stands for peace at home and abroad: for this very reason he is to-day, without any doubt, the most popular of South American rulers. President Castro knows better than any one else that Reyes and his Government have no unfriendly feelings toward Venezuela or her Government, for it was Gen. Reyes himself who, on his return trip to Colombia last year, paid a visit to Venezuela and diplomatically settled with. Castro all differences between these neighboring republics. This diplomatic triumph of Reyes increased considerably his popularity in Colombia.

That Gen. Matos has made Bogota his temporary home is no fault of the Colombian Government, as it is no fault of the United States that so many enemies of President Castro should choose this country as the headquarters of their machinations. Their presence in this country does not in any way signify that the American Government is willing to favor their plans or is underhandedly helping them to accomplish their sims.

Colombia has entered upon a new path of peace and progress; revolutions are for her now a nightmare of the past; President Reyes is doing his best—and he is a very capable man—to bring his country to the front rank among the civilized nations; to attain the goal of his noble and patriotic ambition he is warmly supported by the good will of the large majority of Colombians, without distinction of political parties, and he has so goal of his noble and patriotic ambition he warmly supported by the good will of large majority of Colombians, without tinction of political parties, and he has far succeeded in raising the national creboth at home and abroad, with astonish promptness and abil

promptness and skill.

The actual return to Colombia of foreign capital, which no longer dreads for its safet is giving the lie to those utterly false report hat for reasons of their own some mischier us people are now and again floating about. New York, March 19. Enrique Perez.

The Versatile Irish.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The assertic of O. P. Smith of Logansport at the banquet of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in that city that the Japanese Generals, Oyama and Oku, are of Irish descent and their ancestors were originally named O'Yama and O'Keough, is interesting; but why die he omit McAdoo, now Japanesed—or Japanned—

Our Irish friends can hardly be blamed for destr ing to annex everything good and great as their own. It is characteristic, but this shows a remark-able change from their attitude at the St. Patrick's day parade of last year when they waved Rus fiags and shouted "Sure, if there's e'er a man kit lick 'em Kuro-Pat-kin!" F. H. BROOKLIW, March 18.

> A Night Bird. "Ouckoo, cuckoo, cuckoot" is eried,
> "My master's on the spet;
> I'm mighty glad that I am wood
> Instead of small and hot."

DEPREDATIONS ON STATE LANDS.

Gov. Higgins Says They Are More Extensive Than Was Supposed

ALBANY, March 20 .- Gov. Higgins was asked to-day if he had anything to say regarding the reports he had received from the Association for the Protection of the Adirondacks alleging lax management of the forests by State Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner De Witt C. Middleton of Watertown and Major J. W. Pond, the

"I am looking into the matter of the depredations on forest lands, as I have heretofore stated. At my conference on Saturday with Commissioner Middleton and Major Pond we considered the facts developed in the statements of the Adirondack association. Some of the statements set forth in the letters from the association are incorrect. Not only is there a showing on the books of the Forest Fish and Game Department for every dollar of the penalties collected, but the sums are larger than have been reported by the larger than have been reported by the Adirondack association, and the State department is chagrined and astonished at the amount of money received from such penalties, showing that the depredations on State timber lands have been more extensive than any one supposed. While I do not consider that any formal charges are pending against Commissioner Middleton and Major Pond, I can only say that I am continuing the investigation."

"Do you consider that the bill just introduced to transfer the management of the forests from the jurisdiction of the chief protector to the superintendent of forests will remedy the situation?" the

rests will remedy the situation?" the

overnor was asked.
"I think that the bill, if enacted, will have tendency to remedy conditions," replied

he Governor. Gov. Higgins added that he believed that State Commissioner Middleton was per-fectly honest and sincere in his administra-tion. He had not decided as yet, he said. on the bearing the present complaints against the Commissioner might have on the question of his reappointment.

HAVEN FOR BURNEDOUT ARTISTS. Columbia University Accommodates Them

in the Y. M. C. A. Building. The homeless artists of the burned out National Academy of Design have found a sheltering haven at Columbia University. They moved into the sacred precincts of Earl Hall, the Y. M. C. A. building at Columbia, early yesterday morning, and by night they were comfortably established. The classes for women only will be held in Bar-

nard College, beginning this morning
A partition made of sheets hung over a
line in the auditorium divided the illustration class from the still life painters. About 20 persons in this latter class were busy drawing from a pose by a silver haired old lady. In the illustration class a debonair personage was trying to show the girls the position taken by a man light-ing a cigarette in the wind. It was a spirited

Down in the basement were more still lifers and the antique classes. Here were undraped casts which even the bare legged ping pong tables blushed to see.

The National Academy officials are grate-

ful to Columbia for coming to the rescue want it known. They went up to and never expected to get such elaborate STATUS OF THE ISLE OF PINES.

The Supreme Court Postpones the Pearcey Suit Until the October Term. WASHINGTON, March 20.-The suit brought by Edward J. Pearcey to test the question whether the Isle of Pines belongs to the

United States or to Cuba was to-day post-poned until the October term of the Supreme Court on agreement reached between his counsel and the Department of Justice. The case hinges on the validity of the duty levied by Collector Stranahan at New York on an importation of cigars from the Isle of Pines, the United States court for the Southern District of New York deciding that under the Paris treaty of peace the sland was never in the possession of the United States and therefore the alleged alienation of territory did not take place. The treaty with Cuba confirming to that republic sovereignty in the Isle of Pines has been before the Senate for more than a year awaiting the termination of this suit.

COURT OVERRULES DR. OSLER Even 70 Years Do Not Unfit a Service on a Jury.

Judge Crane of the County Court in Brooklyn is not a supporter of Dr. Osler's alleged views on the uselessness of sexagenarians. When the examination of the panel of jurors was in progress a well pre-served man stepped to the bar in a lively served man stepped to the bar in a lively fashion and asked to be excused, inasmuch as he had reached the age of 70.

"You don't look it," remarked Judge Crane. "You look as though you would make a good juror."

"Well, you know, your Honor," replied the stalwart septuagenarian, "they now that the many that a more than out to be chlore.

say that a man at 60 ought to be chlorodon't believe it," was Judge Crane's

TO SCHOOL WITHOUT FOOD. Report on Conditions in the Industrial Schools of This City. ALBANY, March 20 .- Inspector Henry M. Lechtrecker, in a report to the State Board of Charities on food conditions exist-

emphatic comment.

ing among the inmates of the industrial schools of New York city, says that of 10,000 children involved in his inquiry he found that through poverty 439 began the day's studies frequently without breakfast. 998 with insufficient food and 7,415 upon breakfasts consisting only of either tea or coffee and bread. The great majority of children were anæmic for lack of good and sufficient food Among the schools investigated were those of the Children's Aid Society, the Guardian Society and the Wilson School for

Arverne Amusement Company. ALBANY, March 20 .- The Arverne Amuse

nent Company was incorporated to-day to erect on the ocean front at Arverne, Queens county, a pier with amusement hall, restaurant, bar, café and store. The capital is \$40,000, and the directors are Benjamin Hurtig, Julius Bohm and Harry J. Seamon of New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Coming over on the Pennsylvania Railroad this morning, as the train drew into the station, the door was flung open and the rear brakeman hollered into the car. "Tren-ton! Trenton! All out for Trenton!" Instantly the front brakeman yelled back at him Trenton! All out for Trenton"; and the conductor happening to come in at the moment, emphasized the announcement, "Trenton! All out for Trenton!"

The man behind me leaned forward.

don, can you tell me the name of this station?"
"Trenton," I exclaimed. "Oh! I thought they said Bedlam. He was wholly unconscious as to why I smiled.

WARRINGTON, March 19. Red Tape and Ceremony at Mount Vernon. From the Washington Post.
"Years ago," said Henry McBride, "I was fond
of a pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, and many a time

I journeyed there to revel in the beauty of the old

lace, so rich in historical associations "To-day Mount Vernon isn't half as enjoyable as it was in earlier times. The air of red tape, of eremony and convention prevails now to such an extent that it robs one of half the pleasure of his visit. A man is not even allowed to smoke a cigar on the grounds, and he must confine himsel to such a rigid programme that he is all the while alarmed lest he may be called down for vio-lating some rule. Maybe these things are necessary, show it grates on those of us who recall the period when people could go there and find no such restrictions as exist at present."